

**Anti-BTK Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO13261****Specification**

---

**Anti-BTK Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q06187</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-BTK Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

**Anti-BTK Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 695

**Other Names**

Tyrosine-protein kinase BTK, 2.7.10.2, Agammaglobulinemia tyrosine kinase, ATK, B-cell progenitor kinase, BPK, Bruton tyrosine kinase, BTK, AGMX1, ATK, BPK

**Calculated MW**

76281 MW KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:1000<br>IP 1:20

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus. In steady state, BTK is predominantly cytosolic. Following B-cell receptor (BCR) engagement by antigen, translocates to the plasma membrane through its PH domain. Plasma membrane localization is a critical step in the activation of BTK. A fraction of BTK also shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm, and nuclear export is mediated by the nuclear export receptor CRM1.

**Tissue Specificity**

Predominantly expressed in B-lymphocytes.

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human BTK

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-BTK Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** BTK**Synonyms** AGMX1, ATK, BPK**Function**

Non-receptor tyrosine kinase indispensable for B lymphocyte development, differentiation and signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19290921" target="\_blank">19290921</a>). Binding of antigen to the B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) triggers signaling that ultimately leads to B-cell activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19290921" target="\_blank">19290921</a>). After BCR engagement and activation at the plasma membrane, phosphorylates PLCG2 at several sites, igniting the downstream signaling pathway through calcium mobilization, followed by activation of the protein kinase C (PKC) family members (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11606584" target="\_blank">11606584</a>). PLCG2 phosphorylation is performed in close cooperation with the adapter protein B-cell linker protein BLNK (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11606584" target="\_blank">11606584</a>). BTK acts as a platform to bring together a diverse array of signaling proteins and is implicated in cytokine receptor signaling pathways (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16517732" target="\_blank">16517732</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17932028" target="\_blank">17932028</a>). Plays an important role in the function of immune cells of innate as well as adaptive immunity, as a component of the Toll-like receptors (TLR) pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16517732" target="\_blank">16517732</a>). The TLR pathway acts as a primary surveillance system for the detection of pathogens and are crucial to the activation of host defense (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16517732" target="\_blank">16517732</a>). Especially, is a critical molecule in regulating TLR9 activation in splenic B-cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16517732" target="\_blank">16517732</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17932028" target="\_blank">17932028</a>). Within the TLR pathway, induces tyrosine phosphorylation of TIRAP which leads to TIRAP degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16415872" target="\_blank">16415872</a>). BTK also plays a critical role in transcription regulation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19290921" target="\_blank">19290921</a>). Induces the activity of NF- kappa-B, which is involved in regulating the expression of hundreds of genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19290921" target="\_blank">19290921</a>). BTK is involved on the signaling pathway linking TLR8 and TLR9 to NF-kappa-B (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19290921" target="\_blank">19290921</a>). Acts as an activator of NLRP3 inflammasome assembly by mediating phosphorylation of NLRP3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34554188" target="\_blank">34554188</a>). Transiently phosphorylates transcription factor GTF2I on tyrosine residues in response to BCR (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9012831" target="\_blank">9012831</a>). GTF2I then translocates to the nucleus to bind regulatory enhancer elements to modulate gene expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9012831" target="\_blank">9012831</a>). ARID3A and NFAT are other transcriptional target of BTK (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16738337" target="\_blank">16738337</a>). BTK is required for the formation of functional ARID3A DNA-binding complexes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16738337" target="\_blank">16738337</a>). There is however no evidence that BTK itself binds directly to DNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16738337" target="\_blank">16738337</a>). BTK has a

dual role in the regulation of apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9751072" target="\_blank">9751072</a>). Plays a role in STING1- mediated induction of type I interferon (IFN) response by phosphorylating DDX41 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25704810" target="\_blank">25704810</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus Membrane raft {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35991}. Note=In steady state, BTK is predominantly cytosolic. Following B-cell receptor (BCR) engagement by antigen, translocates to the plasma membrane through its PH domain Plasma membrane localization is a critical step in the activation of BTK. A fraction of BTK also shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm, and nuclear export is mediated by the nuclear export receptor CRM1.

#### Tissue Location

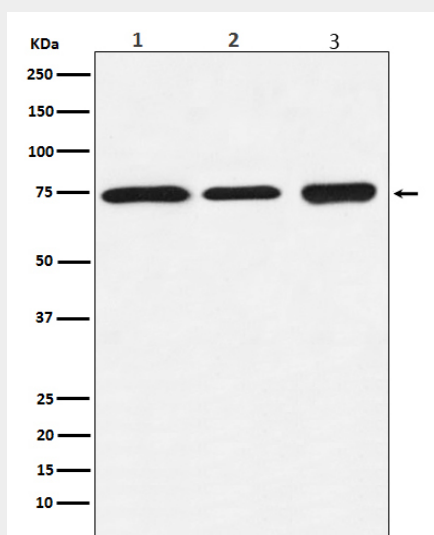
Predominantly expressed in B-lymphocytes.

### Anti-BTK Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

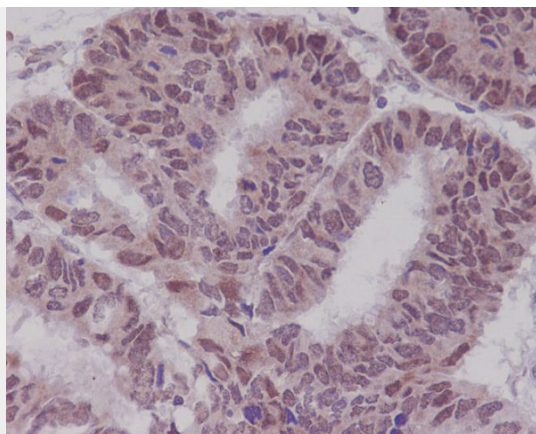
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

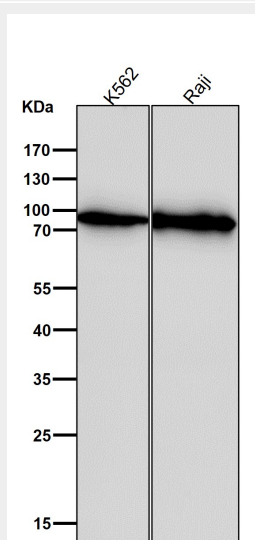
### Anti-BTK Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of BTK expression in (1) Daudi cell lysate; (2) Ramos cell lysate; (3) K562 cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human gastric cancer, using BTK Antibody.



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:3K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.